

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CCR CERTIFICATION
CALENDAR YEAR 2014

CITY OF PEARL

Public Water Supply Name

0610017

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community public water system to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. **You must mail, fax or email a copy of the CCR and Certification to MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.**

Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)*

- ☐ Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of advertisement)
☐ On water bills (attach copy of bill)
☐ Email message (MUST Email the message to the address below)
☐ Other _____

Date(s) customers were informed: ____ / ____ / ____ , ____ / ____ / ____ , ____ / ____ / ____

CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used _____

Date Mailed/Distributed: 5 / 18 / 2015

CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy)

Date Emailed: ____ / ____ / ____

- ☐ As a URL (Provide URL _____)
☐ As an attachment
☐ As text within the body of the email message

CCR was published in local newspaper. *(Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)*

Name of Newspaper: RANKIN COUNTY NEWS

Date Published: 5 / 20 / 2015

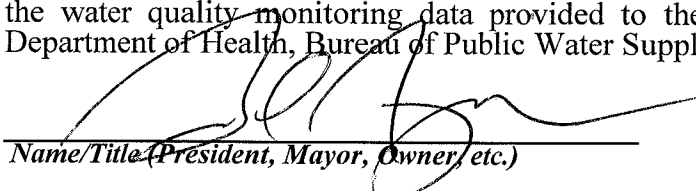
CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)*

Date Posted: ____ / ____ / ____

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address (**DIRECT URL REQUIRED**):

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 2014 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.



Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

5/26/2015

Date

Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service:
Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

May be faxed to:
(601) 576-7800

May be emailed to:
water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

City of Pearl 2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

PWS ID# 0610017

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Our water comes from ten wells drawing from the Sparta Sand Aquifer. These wells can produce over 600,000 gallons of water per hour. Five of these wells have emergency powered generators that would allow the City of Pearl to produce over 300,000 gallons per hour in the case of emergency power outages. In 2013, the City of Pearl completed major rehab on the Gatewood Well to maintain water quality and production. Rehab was completed on the Patton Well in 2014.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment has been completed. Copies of this assessment are available upon request.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

The City of Pearl holds its monthly board meetings on the first and third Tuesday of each month at 6:00 p.m. at City Hall. We encourage all customers who have any questions or concerns regarding their water service or other public services that the city provides to meet with us. We ask that customers who have questions concerning their bills, regarding disruptions in service, or other technical concerns to please first contact the City of Pearl Water Department at the telephone number listed below.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. PWS ID# 0610017 is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Additional Information for Fluoridation

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the CITY OF PEARL is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 12. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 98%.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of 2014. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand the terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

| Contaminants | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT, or MRDL | Your Water | Range | | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | Low | High | | | |
| Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products | | | | | | | | |
| (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants) | | | | | | | | |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) | NA | 60 | 20 | 10 | 29 | 2014 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 3.4 | 2014 | No | Water additive used to control microbial growth |
| THMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb) | NA | 80 | 23.64 | 12 | 30 | 2014 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 2 | 0.0015 | 0.0015 | 0.0015 | 2014 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 1.23 | 1.21 | 1.23 | 2014 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Chromium (ppb) | 100 | 100 | 10 | 9.7 | 10 | 2014 | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mill effluents; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Contaminants | MCLG | AL | Your Water | Sample Date | # Samples Exceeding AL | Exceeds AL | Typical Source | |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | .193 | 2013 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits | |
| Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) | 0 | 15 | 1 | 2013 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits | |
| Unit Descriptions | | | | | | | | |
| Term | | | Definition | | | | | |
| ppm | | | ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) | | | | | |
| ppb | | | ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L) | | | | | |
| NA | | | NA: not applicable | | | | | |
| ND | | | ND: Not detected | | | | | |
| NR | | | NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended. | | | | | |
| Important Drinking Water Definitions | | | | | | | | |
| Term | | | Definition | | | | | |
| MCLG | | | MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which the expected risk to health is minimal. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. | | | | | |
| MCL | | | MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are enforceable. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. | | | | | |
| TT | | | TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. | | | | | |
| AL | | | AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other required actions by the public water system must follow. | | | | | |
| Variances and Exemptions | | | Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain circumstances. | | | | | |
| MRDLG | | | MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which the expected risk to health is minimal. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial growth. | | | | | |
| MRDL | | | MRDL: Maximum residual disinfection level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. Disinfectants are required to control microbial growth. Disinfection by-products may occur when a disinfectant is used to control microbial growth. Disinfection by-products are regulated because they may pose health risks. | | | | | |
| MNR | | | MNR: Monitored Not Regulated | | | | | |
| MPL | | | MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level | | | | | |
| For more information please contact: | | | | | | | | |

Contact Name: Myron Jackson, Certified Operator
Address:
P O Box 54195
Pearl, MS 39288
Phone: (601) 932-3520

2015 MAY 27 AM 10:46
WATER SUPPLY

RANKIN COUNTY NEWS • P.O. BOX 107 • BRANDON, MS 39043

THIS 20TH DAY OF MAY, 2015, personally came Marcus Bowers, publisher of the Rankin County News, a weekly newspaper printed and published in the City of Brandon, in the County of Rankin and State aforesaid, before me the undersigned officer in and for said County and State, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that said newspaper has been published for more than 12 months prior to the first publication of the attached notice and is qualified under Chapter 13-3-31, Laws of Mississippi, 1936, and laws supplementary and amendatory thereto, and that a certain

CITY OF PEARL

a copy of which is hereto attached, was published in said newspaper One (1) week, as follows, to-wit:

Vol 167 No. 44 on the 20th day of May, 2015

Marcus Bowers

MARCUS BOWERS, Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me by the aforementioned
 Marcus Bowers this 20th day of May, 2015

Frances Conger
FRANCES CONGER, Notary Public
My Commission Expires: January 25, 2018

PRINTER'S FEE:

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 3 column by 14 inch ad at \$7.50 per column inch..... | \$315.00 |
|-------------------------------------------------------|----------|

Proof of Publication ID No. 3.00

TOTAL COMM EXPENSE JANUARY 25, 2018 \$318.00

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Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from drinking water. You can reduce your risk by following the instructions for drinking water that are provided with your water system's Consumer Confidence Report. Also, for more advice on drinking water, EPA's Centers for Disease Control (CDC) publishes an appropriate treatise to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?
Our water comes from ten wells drawing from the Sparta Sand Aquifer. These wells can produce over 600,000 gallons of water per hour. Five of these wells have emergency power generators that can produce over 100,000 gallons per hour in the case of emergency power outages. In 2013, the City of Peard completed a major rehabilitation of the Caledonia Well to maintain water quality and production. Rehab was completed on the Patton Well in 2014.

Our source water assessment has been completed. Copies of this assessment are available upon request.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

By taking these, including outdoor water, into consideration, it is almost as simple to avoid potential contaminants. The practice of contaminating water and, consequently, making water unfit for consumption, is not a new phenomenon. The practice of contaminating water and, consequently, making water unfit for consumption, is not a new phenomenon. The practice of contaminating water and, consequently, making water unfit for consumption, is not a new phenomenon.

[illegible]

How can I get involved?

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